

KATONAH RACIAL BROOK FARM TYPE

Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett Going There to Help Along Economic Evolution.

TO LIVE IN LOG CABIN She and Her Husband Will Sell Connecticut Properties to Be Foot Free.

ACT, WORK, HER MOTTO Brookwood School Will Get Family's Spare Cash in Citizenship Uplift.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6.—There are many of them, women up here in Connecticut who cannot get over feeling a little scared every time they hear the name of Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett.

"My dear," flutters a lady who wouldn't for the world be so mean as to stoop to carrying tales to another lady who immediately would snub anyone so foolish as to have scandal as a tea time topic, "you have heard about Mrs. Bennett?"

And right there the ultra-conservative brace themselves but trim their ears to catch every syllable for they know they're due for a tangle. They know it will be a perfectly proper tangle; a good bracing tangle that will awaken in some of them old, smothered rebellions that had their beginnings back on "the beach" when Frances Day was the smartest, strongest, most athletic, most defiant and altogether the most charming young woman in Connecticut.

In those days she simply obeyed the healthy impulses of her clear, keen mind and therefore rode a diamond frame bicycle as fast as a boy, pulled an oar with lady like grace and became a swimmer to the float or the island and back without resting and dominated by the sheer force of her character and strength of her young muscles.

Became Socialistic. So the milder spirited girls, who were married just about the same time Miss Day was married to Martin Toscan Bennett and proceeded to become mothers of splendid families just as she did, have come along until this day depending upon her yet for no small amount of their citizenship. She became socialistic in her political opinions. She became a militant suffragist and even was arrested in Washington for participating in the burning of the White House grounds, of President Wilson's speeches.

She became a trades unionist and went about fighting for improved working conditions and for the welfare of her own sex. She went into sociology the same way she used to ride a bicycle and swim and drive horses—with all the might of her mind and body. She preached peace when the meaning of the word seemed to have become a mockery. Finally she joined the Labor Party of the United States and, later, the Socialist Party and for United States Senator last November on that party's ticket.

"To save my soul," she said yesterday before taking the train for Boston, where she is to attend the conference of which she is national secretary, "I can't see why my leaving Hartford for the South is such a scandal. I am going to Katonah, N. Y.—that's where the colony or school really is situated—not to become recusers nor to participate in any great movement or become members of any queer cult. We are going there because we think we will there be able to do more to bring about or help bring about the political, sociological and economic changes that are existing in order—in a normal, peaceable, orderly way. Education will accomplish it, and it is in the interests of education that we are going to Brookwood."

Will Live in Log Cabin. M. Toscan Bennett, her lawyer husband, refused to have anything to say about it. They intend selling their comfortable but not impressive Hartford house at 22 Forest avenue, and their country place over at Farmington, and early in the fall take up their abode in a stanch log cabin—huge fire place, broad hood, and a chimney that beams in a fire—near the Brookwood School. Their two daughters, Katherine and Frances, already students at Brookwood, will live with them. The cabin has yet to be built.

"We are not disposing of our property because we think we shall be better citizens or more righteous without it," Mrs. Bennett explained to one of her friends. "The friends of mine have made us rather anxious. 'What money we can afford to dispose of we shall devote to the education of youngsters at Brookwood and elsewhere—education that will make them better citizens; better fitted to take part in the new order which is coming through evolution, not bloody revolution. Look about you to-day and you can see it coming. It must come. The public wants it.'"

for call it convictions—follow out their own convictions, that's it.

The most reactionary champion of the existing capitalistic system will admit that there must be a revision of our human relations. The employee cannot continue fighting the employee and the employee cannot go on working unwillingly for a man whom he considers his natural enemy. I speak in general terms, you understand. We and they it will be more compatible with our own consciences if we devote our time to doing what we can to bring about this necessary and wholesome readjustment, and that is what we intend doing—that's all."

Mrs. Bennett would not admit that either she or her husband would join the active faculty at Brookwood School. The chances are that both will take a hand at teaching, however. Thus far the school, although founded in 1919, has not passed the experimental stage. There are no fixed tuition fees; parents or friends of the children contributing whatever they may to the maintenance. The self-determination theory of government prevails, and there are no servants. Everybody—students and faculty—contributes work.

The Rev. William Fincke, formerly pastor of a Presbyterian church in Manhattan, is head of the faculty. He is the organization in so far as it is a loosely tied organization may be accused of having a head. Mrs. Fincke is one of her husband's assistants, and she comes of a wealthy family. Her sister is Mrs. Seth Ellis Hunt, wife of the treasurer of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Charles Garland, the young man who recently achieved fame by refusing a legacy of \$100,000 or thereabout, is one of the supporters of the school. His two sisters are students there. There is a pretty well defined program, and Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are only two of a number of prominent sociologists who intend inhabiting a colony to be planted near the school. They will follow the Bennett example. As far as may be learned last week, the colony will partake of features of Ralph Waldo Emerson's Brook Farm and of the various liberal colonies established from time to time in New Jersey and Delaware by such intellectual forces as Upton Sinclair, the Francisco Ferrer School, Single Tax enthusiasts and so on.

Until recently the Rev. Nevins Sayre, brother of Francis Bowles Sayre, President Wilson's son-in-law, lived at the Brookwood School.

"So we're going to dispose of our Connecticut properties as soon as we can," said Mrs. Bennett. "I shall not go joyously, because I love my friends here and my associations here have been very sweet. My associates in the Labor party movement in Connecticut are very dear to me. I am not fond of the social affairs or what is generally known as the 'society'—that is, of any set of people who devote most of their time to entertaining themselves and their particular friends. That is a wicked waste of time. I want to be hard and eager to help somebody. I have always worked hard at those things I believed necessary."

Probably Mr. Bennett will find it a trifle harder than I. He was always more settled than I. But he is quite as zealous as I am in this move we are making. You can see that there's nothing but truth in what she says. As for my own political and economic convictions—well, I hope you will not be injured too much if I insist that they are my own affair and that I cannot understand that a review of them in the newspapers would be of interest to the public."

The Hartford home of the Bennetts stands in a neighborhood of the city, but the house once occupied by Mark Twain, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charles Dudley Warner and Isabella Beecher Hooker.

JURY DEADLOCKED IN MINE LYNCHING TRIAL No Sign of Verdict in Alabama Guardsman's Case.

HAMILTON, Ala., Feb. 5.—Reports of an even division between acquittal and conviction surrounded the case of a Negro, where a jury was deliberating on testimony produced at the trial of Sergeant Robert Lancaster, one of the nine members of Company M, Alabama National Guard, charged with murder in connection with the lynching of Will Baird, a coal miner, at Jasper last month.

The jury retired last night about 8 o'clock, and no evidences of an agreement were apparent twenty-four hours later.

The jury was ordered to be back to-night at 8 o'clock by Judge Sewell, with instructions to continue its deliberations to-morrow. The jury at that hour had been locked in its room for twenty-nine hours, and the foreman reported just before retiring that no agreement was in sight.

EAGER FOR TEST OF AIR FUEL WITH SHIP

Army and Navy Circles Want Controversy Settled by Experiment.

THE IOWA MAY BE USED Some Maintain Action Would Be Inconclusive, Lacking Defence Guns.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Army and navy circles are clamoring for the proposition that the controversy as to the relative superiority of battleships and aircraft be settled through actual tests.

There is a strong likelihood, naval officers said to-day, that the old battleship Iowa, already fitted with radio control gear and capable of a speed of more than ten knots and of being maneuvered with no one on board, will be used as a target for aerial bombs after experiments now being conducted on the control device are completed.

Another suggestion going the rounds of the Navy Department now is that large lighters be towed at high speed behind destroyers or cruisers and used as targets. Naval officers believe that no test of the ability of the aviators to hit naval vessels would be conclusive unless the target were moving at least twenty knots an hour, pointing out that all modern cruisers, battle cruisers, battleships and destroyers and the proposed airplane carriers have more speed than this. If the lighters were used, it was said, a constructive airship would be a first, and a surface ship would be a second, the aviators around the lighter in which all hits would be counted.

Believe Hits Unlikely. No test event under these conditions would be entirely conclusive, many naval officers maintain, because all of the elements of defence would be lacking, including the aircraft guns and the anti-aircraft fire. It was generally conceded, however, that such experiments would give a good idea of the ability of the aviators to actually hit a moving target.

Challenge to Navy. Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of the air service, recently told a Congress committee that developments in aircraft had opened the door of the air. He said that the Navy Department was understood to have issued a virtual challenge to the Navy Department to permit them to prove their contentions. The Navy Department is a firm believer in the superiority of the capital ship, and naval officers believe, will accept the challenge in the hope of settling the controversy, at least for the time being.

General Mitchell has asked his superiors in the War Department to send a formal request to Secretary Daniels that two torpedo boats, two supply vessels and one battleship be designated for the test. The Navy officers express the belief that such a request, even if made, would be refused because of the large amount of material involved and the cost of fitting the vessels with distant radio control apparatus.

KAHN INSISTS ON LIGHT ON BERGDOLL ESCAPE Hopes to Force Action by War Department.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The War Department will force the War Department to take additional action in the case of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, draft evader, if there is any power in the legislative branch of the Government.

Feeling a sense of humiliation for the American Army as a result of the fantastic incidents in which Bergdoll has figured, to which the War Department appears to be oblivious, members of Congress are determined that more light shall be shed on the manner in which Bergdoll effected his escape after a series of amazing legal contracts preceded by equally amazing War Department orders.

In spite of the detailed statements made from his point of view in Germany, Secretary of War Baker remains unmoved and plainly intimates that so far as the War Department is concerned the incident is closed.

"We will force this matter into the light," Representative Kahn (Cal.), chairman of the House Military Committee, said with emphasis to-night. "The good name of the army is at stake. There is much in this case that has not been explained, much that ought to be explained, and in the light of Bergdoll's statements, ought to be explained. We purpose to see that an explanation is forthcoming."

MAN THROWN INTO FIRE WITH SKULL CRUSHED

Greusome Discovery in Louisiana.

MONROE, La., Feb. 5.—An unidentified man, nude and dying, his skull crushed and his chest burned from the waist down, was found to-day in the woods near here. The man, believed by local officers to have come here from Houston, Texas, died without regaining consciousness.

Evidence that coal oil had been poured on his body was found by officers and a smoldering fire near where the man was found indicated that he had been thrown on it.

Tattoo marks "W. L. J." and the name "L. J. Coleman," a Houston hatter, on the hat band, were the only marks of identification that could be found.

CLOTHING WORKERS ANSWER BIG SUIT

Affidavits by Educator, Writer and Labor Leaders. Defend Organization.

Affidavits extolling the purposes and practices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have been filed in the Supreme Court by Samuel Gompers, president of the union, to lay the foundation for the defence which the union will make in the \$500,000 damage suit and injunction proceedings instituted against it by the J. Friedman Company of this city.

The suit brought against the union asks that the Amalgamated be dissolved because it is "an unlawful combination and conspiracy, operating in restraint of trade and commerce, and in violation of the laws of the United States."

Though the papers filed by the plaintiff charge the union with Communism, with a desire and intention of destroying private property and with outspoken sympathy for the principles of the Third Internationale, these charges, which really form the basis of the suit, are referred to only casually in the affidavits. Most of the affidavits discuss at length the theory of collective bargaining.

Among the authors of the affidavits are Professors Edwin R. A. Seligman and Henry R. Seager of Columbia University, Ray Stannard Baker, John Fitch, George Soule, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Allen T. Burns, Jacob M. Moses of Baltimore and many labor leaders.

Pointing out the important reasons in the administration of the clothing shops, the affidavits declare that the dissolution of the union would be a public misfortune. They see the return of the sweat shop and the return of an antiquated industrial system.

Prof. Seligman is quoted as saying: "I should like to characterize the mere attempt to put them on the level of the I. W. O. or to cause them to be treated as a mere political party as a most short-sighted, regrettable endeavor, fraught with hazardous consequences to the future of American industry and to the progress of civilization."

INDIAN NATIONALS BOYCOTT OF BRITISH BUSINESS

Details of the debates in the session of the Indian National Congress held at Nagpur, Central India, in December, have just been received in the mails by the India Information Bureau of New York, with the texts of resolutions, addresses, etc., at the congress, which have been briefly referred to in cable advice.

Twenty-two thousand delegates from all parts of India, including several thousand women, assembled at the congress, and decided upon extension of the movement to the boycott of British goods and payment of taxes as an extreme measure.

One of the resolutions adopted amended the constitution of the congress, so as to secure "the attainment of 'swaraj' (national sovereignty) by all peaceful and legitimate means." A significant omission from the resolution was the clause referring to the use of "constitutional methods" for the attainment of self-government within the British Empire.

Other conferences held at Nagpur took the general attitude expressed by the congress. The All-India Students Conference passed a resolution in favor of "immediate and unconditional boycott of the Government and the Government aided schools and colleges." Lajpat Rai, president of the congress, declared that the purpose of protecting cattle against slaughter and export, declared that the cattle question could not be settled until national sovereignty was obtained.

The opening speech of the presiding officer of the congress outlined a plan for the immediate boycott of British trade. In order that the ruling power should be "gradually exhausted" he advocated a plan by which English planters, merchants, traders and manufacturers in India may be faced with a scarcity of labor, and the Government would produce national strikes of unskilled workmen in the railway, postal and telegraph departments.

M. K. Gandhi, leader of the movement, moving the resolution to amend the constitution of the congress declared "if India's wrongs are not redressed, and if elementary justice is not done, we have no choice but to maintain the boycott with the empire, but if the connection means the advancement of India we do not want to destroy it."

Lajpat Rai, in supporting Gandhi's resolution, said that he was in favor of the free choice of determining her own destiny and of no more depending upon British statecraft, which had proved a failure, and to "serving India" as the motto of the movement.

Under another resolution unanimously adopted, parents are to be called upon at a later time to withdraw their children under age from state-aided and state-owned schools and provision is to be made for making in national schools. Students of the law are to be called upon to withdraw from state-aided and state-owned institutions and either to devote themselves to the study of non-cooperation or to continue their studies in national institutions.

Merchants and traders, in order to make India economically independent, are also to be called upon to refuse to deal with the empire, and to encourage native hand spinning and hand weaving.

BRITISH BUSINESS BECOMING NORMAL

Greater Cheerfulness Apparent to Visiting Banker.

Frederick C. Harding, New York agent of the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., who has been in England since the last two months of 1920 was by no means one of cheerfulness as regards business conditions, there seemed a general tendency toward greater confidence with the advent of the new year.

JAPAN WILL KEEP SIBERIAN PEACE

Series of Political Changes Expected in Maritime Provinces, Says Admiral.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) Tokyo, Dec. 18.—In the event of the maritime province of Siberia becoming insurrectionary Japan is prepared to repeat her strong measures of last spring when the Bolsheviks were forcibly disarmed, said Rear Admiral Kawahara, who has just returned from commanding the Japanese naval flotilla at Vladivostok, in an interview with the Tokio Nichi Nichi.

"A series of political changes, expected and perhaps unexpected, will take place," said the Admiral, "before political stability is secured in Russia, and in the Far Eastern provinces. The Chita Government is all right so far as its professed policies are considered. Whether such policies will be faithfully pursued remains to be seen. Russian Government must be based on real democracy, and it inspires one with a great deal of confidence that the present tendency is toward that direction."

"The Vladivostok Assembly is no longer reliable, viewed from the Japanese standpoint, on account of the declaration of the leading members that the establishment of a buffer state was not essential to the reconstruction of Russia. The Communists are growing in influence and there is every reason to believe that in the near future the whole maritime province will also be completely Bolshevikized. Should the Chita Government attempt to Bolshevikize the regions where the Japanese troops are stationed, the probable consequence will be a repetition of the situation of some time ago, when compulsory disarmament of the Bolsheviks was carried out by the Japanese troops."

"So long, however, as the Russians refrain from any attempt to upset the position now held by the Japanese troops at Vladivostok and the vicinity, Japan will stand aloof from Russian internal events. It is believed that the reconstruction of Russia will be realized with less difficulty by leaving Russian affairs to Russians."

GRAFT IS CHARGED IN FAMINE FUND

Situation in Large Areas Said to Be Worst Ever Experienced in China.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 15. (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—When people were dying by thousands and the full horrors of winter famine began to be felt in the great belt of seven provinces in northern China, where no harvests have been gathered this year, Chinese newspapers that are printed in the International Settlement of Shanghai openly published the charge that mismanagement was being made of famine funds by Peking Government officials.

One of these papers, the Sui Wen Pao, asserted that famine relief funds were being diverted to the use of a political clique in Peking, and the paper urged that the strictest foreign and Chinese supervision be imposed upon distribution of funds.

In the messages of the Shanghai Famine Relief Association addressed to President Hsu Shih-Chang the Government was asked to announce without delay a definite policy for carrying out famine relief work. The telegram emphasized that the charitable public, both Chinese and foreign, require a clear statement from the Government as to what steps it intends to take to meet present conditions in the north, and it was made plain that immediate action was expected.

Measures the Peking Government adopted to obtain famine funds included surtaxes of certain kinds and increased railway fares on Government lines.

The message was forwarded by the Shanghai Famine Relief Association to the British and American ministers and requested them to urge the Chinese Government to issue early a policy for famine relief work, and to indicate how and when the funds will be employed.

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